

FARM HOMES *of* BRICK



Published by
THE COMMON BRICK MANUFACTURER'S ASSOCIATION
OF AMERICA

Cleveland, Ohio

FARM HOMES OF BRICK

In preparing this book of designs for farm houses we wish to express our appreciation of the co-operation of the Department of Agricultural Engineering of Ohio State University and of Mr. W. P. Miller, of the College of Agriculture of that institution, whose assistance has made this book of much more value to the farmer than it otherwise could have been.

THE charming designs that follow illustrate ten modern beautiful farm homes constructed of brick. Brick farm homes, brick barns, brick milk houses and other such structures possess the same advantages as do brick homes and other buildings constructed in and about larger communities. Brick buildings are primarily permanent buildings. When once erected the brick walls require no further attention. They will stand for generations and improve in appearance as the years go by. Figuring upkeep expenses for a few years the cost of brick buildings is no more than the cost of structures of a more temporary character. Home owners the country over are beginning to realize the truth of this, and the percentage of brick homes is increasing by leaps and bounds year by year.

There is even more reason for the farmer to build his home of brick than for the city dweller. The farmer is usually located at some distance from any fire apparatus that he can call upon to help him. He must fight fires with such incomplete equipment as he happens to have on the farm, and on many occasions a group of farm buildings has been burned down when the flames might have been confined to the building in which they started if the farmer had wisely constructed his house and farm buildings of brick.

Common brick is bound up with the history of the country. The original 13 states are dotted with historic struc-

tures of all types, built of common brick, and standing as sturdily as the day they were erected. Harvard University, Yale University, Independence Hall and many other prominent buildings come to mind as being constructed of this wonderful material that is available a short haul from almost every farm in the United States.

Common brick is one of the most beautiful materials that can be used in the erection of a home. A wall built of it presents a rich, harmonious effect, produced by the subtle variety of shades arising from the uncertain action of the fire in the kiln, and minute differences in the chemical composition of the clay.

A brick house possesses the great advantage of being warm in winter and cool in summer. It is difficult for heat to penetrate its mass, and it thus assures the thriftiest use of fuel in winter. Hundreds of thousands of families in the United States are living in warm, dry, comfortable and remarkably good-looking homes constructed of common brick.

Although used for the palatial homes of the rich, brick is essentially a material for the average man also. There are few people who can afford to spend the cost of the rapid depreciation of non-permanent homes. Brick homes not only require less upkeep expense, but should ever the time come when it is desired to sell the farm, the fact that the

buildings upon it are brick will make the whole property bring a much higher price. The day when the brick house cost much more than less enduring types of homes has definitely passed, and the wise farmer now builds his home and outbuildings of permanent construction and it pays him well in satisfaction and in dollars and cents to do so.

Working drawings and specifications for any house in this book and from which the house may be built are supplied at the very nominal price of \$10 for the first set and \$1.00 each for a reasonable number of additional sets. Drawings are 1/4 inch scale.

Sometimes slight changes on plans are desired. You or the contractor can roughly mark them on the blue-prints with colored pencil. We cannot make changes on our plans or undertake special architectural work.

Many variable factors enter into the cost of a farm-house. Much of the work is frequently done by the farmer himself

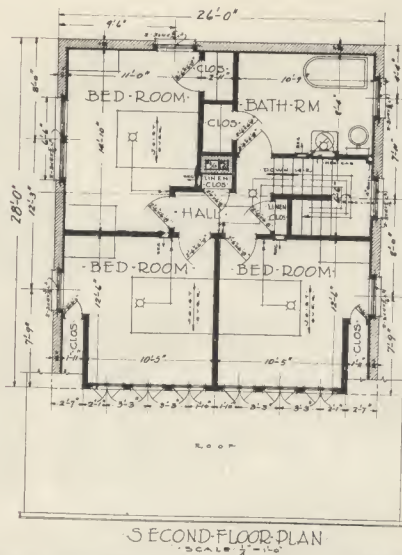
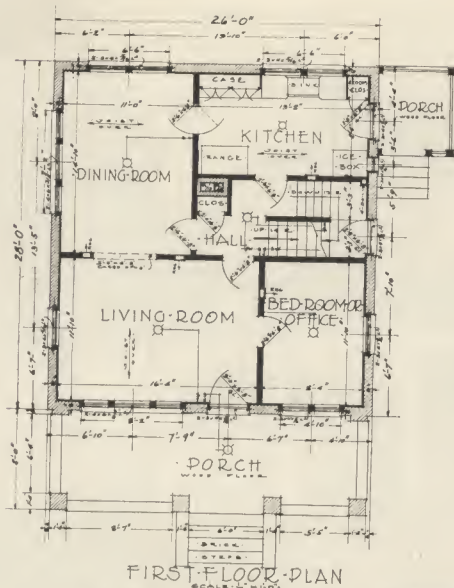
and his hired help. Wages of building mechanics and material prices in country districts vary a great deal. Then, too, there is a great difference in cost between various types of heating apparatus, bathroom fixtures and a hundred and one other items. Therefore we give only the cubic foot contents of the house. The cost per cubic foot may range from 25 cents to 40 cents.

The cost of the brick in a brick home is a small item compared to the total cost of the house. For instance, the Miami design, shown on the next page, requires only 46 thousand brick when built with solid walls. With brick at from \$12 to \$20 per thousand, this would mean that the brick for this entire house—foundation, fireplaces and chimneys included—would cost only \$552 to \$920. To arrive at an estimate on the cost of any of our houses obtain a set of blue-prints and have a contractor figure it for you.

Design	Page	Cubic Feet	Approximate Quantity and Cost of Brick (Number of Brick in Thousands)			
			If built with Solid Walls	If built with Ideal Walls	Local Price of Brick per Thousand	Total Cost of Brick per House
Chetopa.....F705	18, 19	23,683	44 $\frac{1}{4}$	34	.....	.....
Cuyahoga.....F701	6, 7	32,994	52 $\frac{1}{4}$	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....
Mahoning.....F703	14, 15	32,613	56 $\frac{3}{4}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....
Miami.....F700	4, 5	23,521	46	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....
Otila.....F500	8, 9	21,660	37 $\frac{1}{4}$	27 $\frac{1}{4}$	.....	.....
Roanoke.....F800	20, 21	32,504	57 $\frac{1}{4}$	45	.....	.....
Sciota.....F702	10, 11	27,747	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....
Tagus.....F400	12, 13	19,645	42	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....
Taos.....F704	16, 17	27,210	46	34	.....	.....
Tatum.....F600	22, 23	32,630	47	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....



DESIGNED BY THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY 71-04 THE MIAMI
 COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE A SEVEN-ROOM FARM HOUSE
 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING ADAPTED TO BRICK CONSTRUCTION BY THE COMMON BRICK MANUFACTURERS ASSN. HOUSE NO. F-700
 OF AMERICA



NOTES

In walls of ordinary structure no spaced footings are usually necessary under 12" solid brick wall, but where and in entry, two courses of brick on edge, with an offset of 2" for each course is usually sufficient.

Footings for all foundations shall be dug and below level from line according to good practice in the locality irrespective of depth shown on drawings.

See page 5, paragraph 31, of specifications.

As noted in the specifications, the Owner and Contractor should decide on materials, materials and finish after that those definitely specified, and should fill in blank spaces in the "General Schedule" accordingly.

Construction shall be in full as part of the contract.

The contractor is referred to "BRICK, HOW TO BUILD AND ESTIMATE" as published by THE COMMON BRICK MANUFACTURERS ASSN OF AMERICA.

ESTIMATE shall be helpful suggestions on brick construction and data on the kind used.

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

7-10-45

THE MIAMI

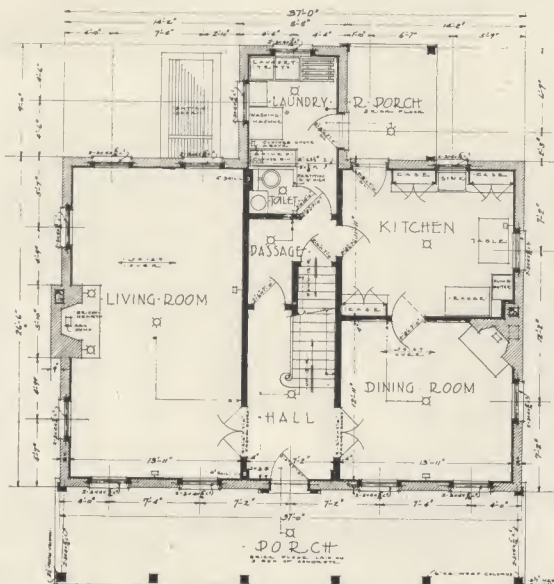
THE COMMON BRICK
MANUFACTURERS ASSN
OF AMERICA

HOUSE NO. F-700

SHEET NO. 4

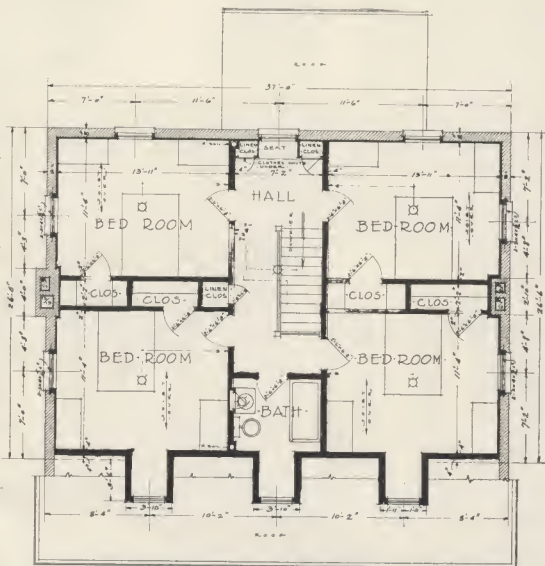


DESIGNED BY THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY 71-05 THE CUYAHOGA HOUSE NO. 701
 COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE A SEVEN-ROOM FARM-HOUSE THE COMMON BRICK MANUFACTURERS ASSN. OF AMERICA
 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING



DESIGNED BY: **FIRST FLOOR PLAN**
THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
 COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING
71-05-46

In case of ordinary dimensions no special footings are usually necessary unless 12" solid brick walls, but where and in better fire courses of brick are used, with an offset of 2" for each course is usually sufficient.
 *Timber for all work shall be dry well before hand from time saving to good practice as the locality irrespective of depth shown on drawings.
 See page 5, paragraph 31, of specifications.



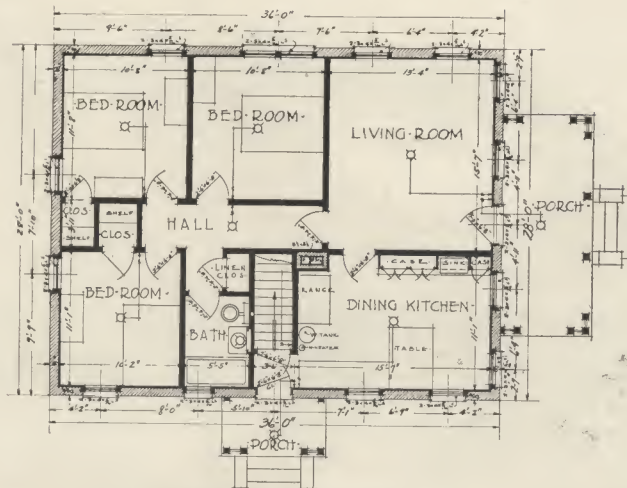
SECOND FLOOR PLAN - CUYAHOGA

NOTES: As noted in the specifications, the Owner and Contractor should decide on materials, materials and finish other than those definitely specified, and should fill in blank space in the "General Schedule" accordingly.
 The contractor is referred to "BRICK HOW TO BUILD AND ESTIMATE" for helpful suggestions on brick construction and data on the Ideal Wall.

COMMON BRICK
 MANUFACTURERS ASSN
 OF AMERICA
 HOUSE NO. F-701
 SHEET NO. 4



DESIGNED BY THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY 71-06 THE OTILA
 COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE A FIVE ROOM FARM HOUSE
 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING
 ADAPTED TO BRICK CONSTRUCTION BY THE COMMON BRICK MANUFACTURERS ASSN OF AMERICA
 HOUSE NO. F 500



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

NOTES

In walls of ordinary thickness no special bracing is usually necessary under 12" and brick walls, but where wall is wider, two courses of brick on edge, with an offset of 2" for each course is usually sufficient.
Trimless for all trimwork shall be dug and below level line around the to good practice in the locality (temperature of depth shown on drawings for page 1, paragraph 11, of specifications)

As noted in the specifications, the Owner and Contractor should decide on materials, quantities and brick other than those indicated, specified, and should fill in blank space in the General Schedule accordingly. Schedule thus filled in will be a part of the contract.
The contractor is referred to BRICK, HOW TO BUILD AND ESTIMATE, for helpful suggestions on brick construction and data on the latest Wall.

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7-0645

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
THE COMMON BRICK
MANUFACTURERS ASSN
OF AMERICA
HOUSE NO. F-500
SHEET NO. 5



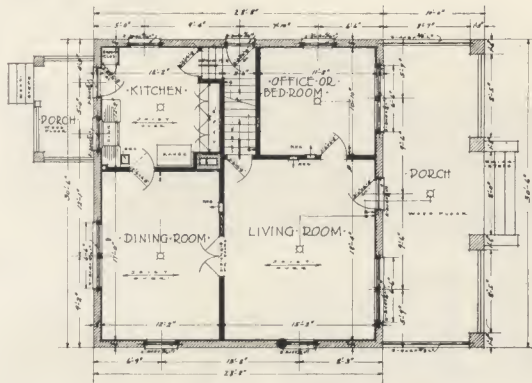
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 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

71-08

THE SCIOTA
 A SEVEN-ROOM FARM-HOUSE

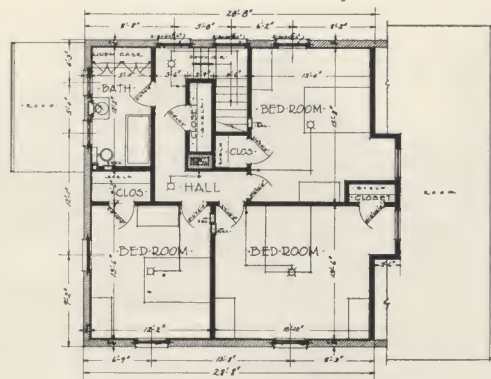
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 THE COMMON BRICK MANUFACTURERS ASSN.
 OF AMERICA

HOUSE NO.
 F-702



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

NOTES

In case of columns, fireproof for special loadings are usually necessary under 12" solid brick walls, but where and in what, two courses of brick on edge, with an offset of 2" for each course is usually sufficient.

Trusses for all roofs shall be designed by local firm according to good practice as the local engineer or depth shown on drawings. See page 5, paragraph 31, of specifications.

As used in the specifications, the Owner and Contractor should decide on material, materials and finish other than those definitely specified, and should fill in blank space in the General Schedule accordingly. It should be noted that this will be a part of the contract. The contractor is referred to BRICK, HOW TO BUILD AND ESTIMATE for helpful suggestions on brick construction and data on the Ideal Wall.

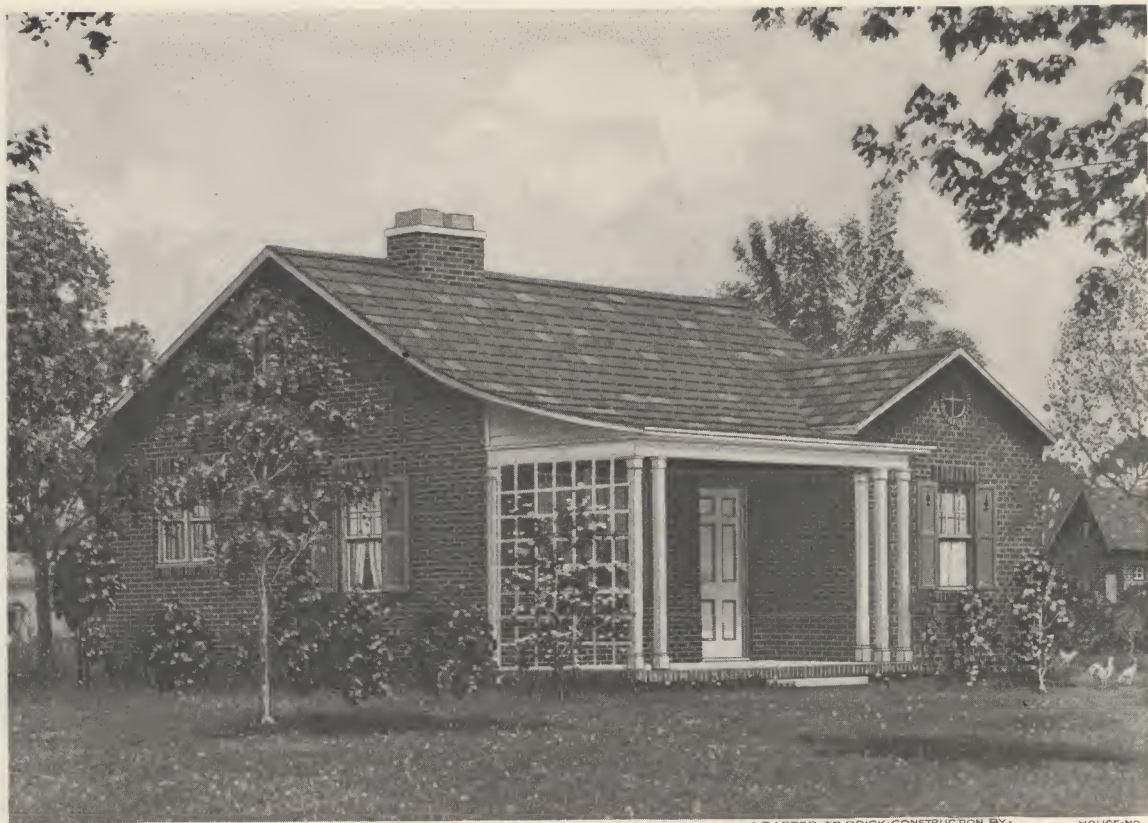
THE SCIOTA

MANUFACTURERS ASSN
OF AMERICA

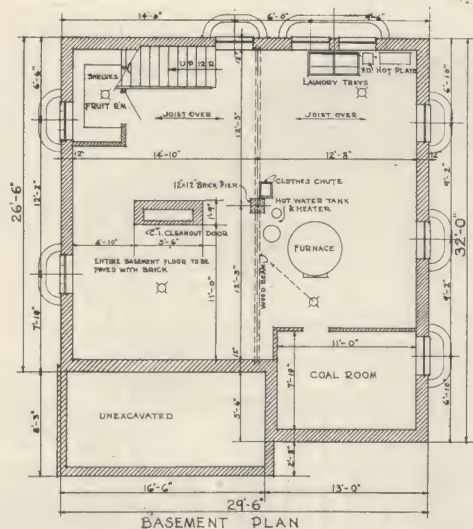
HOUSE NO. 7-702

SHEET NO. 4

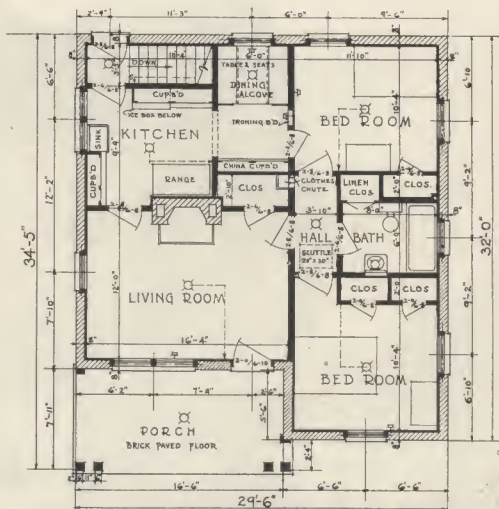
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7-0845
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING



DESIGNED BY THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY 7-10 THE TAGUS
 COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE A FOUR-ROOM FARM-HOUSE
 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING
 ADAPTED TO BRICK CONSTRUCTION BY THE COMMON BRICK MANUFACTURERS ASSN. OF AMERICA
 HOUSE NO. F-400



BASEMENT PLAN



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

NOTES

In walls of ordinary finished or spiced footings are usually necessary under 12" solid brick wall, but where wall is water, two courses of brick on edge, with an offset of 2" for each course is usually sufficient.
 Footings for all brickwork shall be dug well below local frost line shown.
 See page 3, paragraph 21, of specifications.

As noted in the specifications, the Owner and Contractor should decide on methods, materials and finish other than those definitely specified, and should fill in blank spaces in the "General Schedule" accordingly.
 The contractor is referred to "BRICK, HOW TO BUILD AND ESTIMATE" for helpful suggestions on brick construction and data on the Ideal Wall.

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 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING
 7-10-34

THE TAGUS
 MANUFACTURERS ASSN
 OF AMERICA
 F-400
 SHEET NO. 3



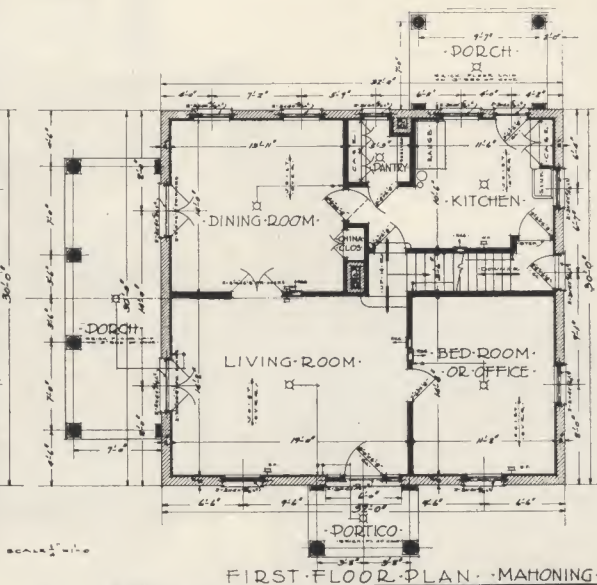
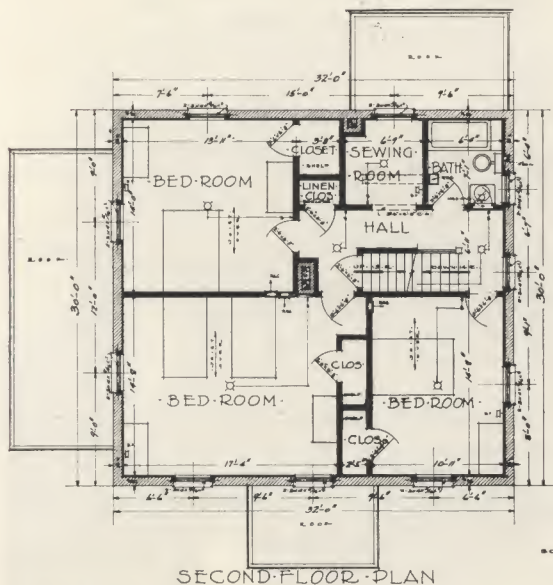
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COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

71-18

THE MAHONING
A SEVEN ROOM FARM HOUSE

ADAPTED TO BRICK CONSTRUCTION BY
THE COMMON BRICK MANUFACTURERS ASSN.
OF AMERICA

HOUSE NO.
F-703



SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

NOTES

In such of ordinary dimensions on several footings are usually necessary under 12" solid brick wall, but where such is written, two courses of brick are required in effect of 2" for such corner is usually sufficient.
 Truncated top of all bedstead shall be dug with below level floor line according to good practice in the locality appropriate of depth shown on drawings.
 See page 3, paragraph 11, of specifications.

As noted in the specifications, the Owner and Contractor should decide on materials, materials used from other than those definitely specified, and should fill in blank space in the "General Conditions" paragraph.
 Schedule this plan is to be a part of the contract.
 The contractor is required to "PRICE HOW TO BUILD AND ESTIMATE" for helpful suggestions on brick construction and data on the Standard 1914.

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 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

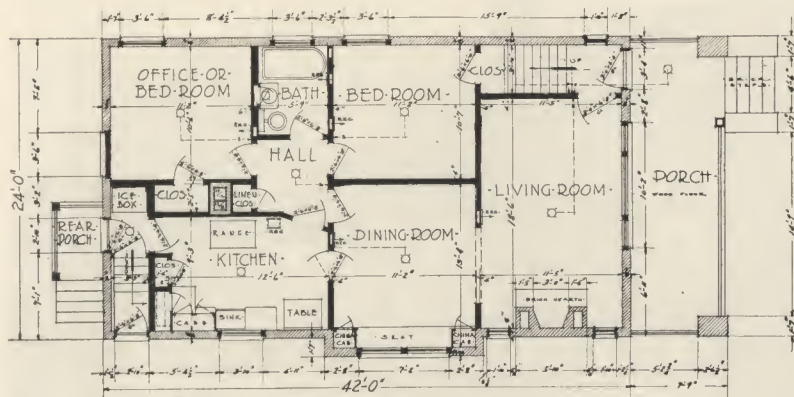
THE COMMON BRICK
 MANUFACTURERS ASSN
 OF AMERICA
 F-703
 BUREAU NO. 1
 COUNTY NO. 4



-THE- TAOS -
A- SEVEN -ROOM- FARMHOUSE-

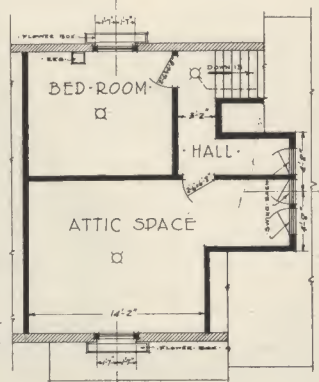
-THE-COMMON-BRICK-MANUFACTURERS-ASSN-
-OF-AMERICA-

-HOUSE-NO
F-704



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: $\frac{1}{4}$ " = 1'-0"



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: $\frac{1}{4}$ " = 1'-0"

NOTES

In walls of ordinary thickness no spread footings are usually necessary under 12" solid brick walls, but where soil is water, run across at brick on edge, with an offset of 2" for each course alternately sufficient.

Foundation for all brickwork shall be dug well below local frost line according to good practice in the locality, irrespective of depth shown on drawings.

See page 5, paragraph 21, of specifications.

As noted in the specifications, the Owner and Contractor should decide on materials, materials and finish other than those definitely specified, and should fill in blank spaces in the "General Schedule" accordingly.

Shaded lines shall be a part of the contract.

The contractor is referred to "BRICK, HOW TO BUILD AND ESTIMATE" for helpful suggestions on brick construction and also to the same.

THE TAOS

THE COMMON BRICK
MANUFACTURERS ASSN
OF AMERICA

HOUSE NO. F-704

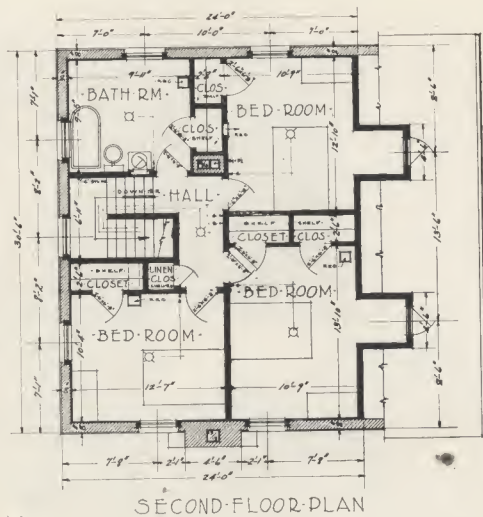
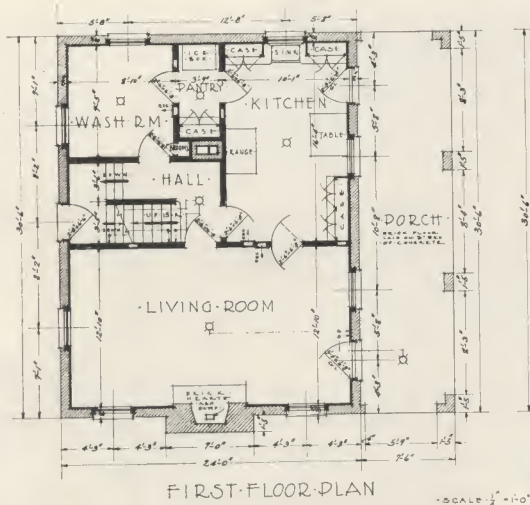
SHEET NO. 4



-THE - CHETO PA -
A - SEVEN - ROOM - FARMHOUSE -

-THE - COMMON BRICK - MANUFACTURERS - ASSN -
OF - AMERICA -

-HOUSE - NO
F - 705



NOTES

In such of windows showing no spread ceilings are usually necessary under 12" solid brick walls but where and in where no recesses of brick on edge with an offset of 2" for each corner is usually sufficient.

For details for all the work shall be done and below floor line around say as good before as the inside perspective of depth shown on drawings.

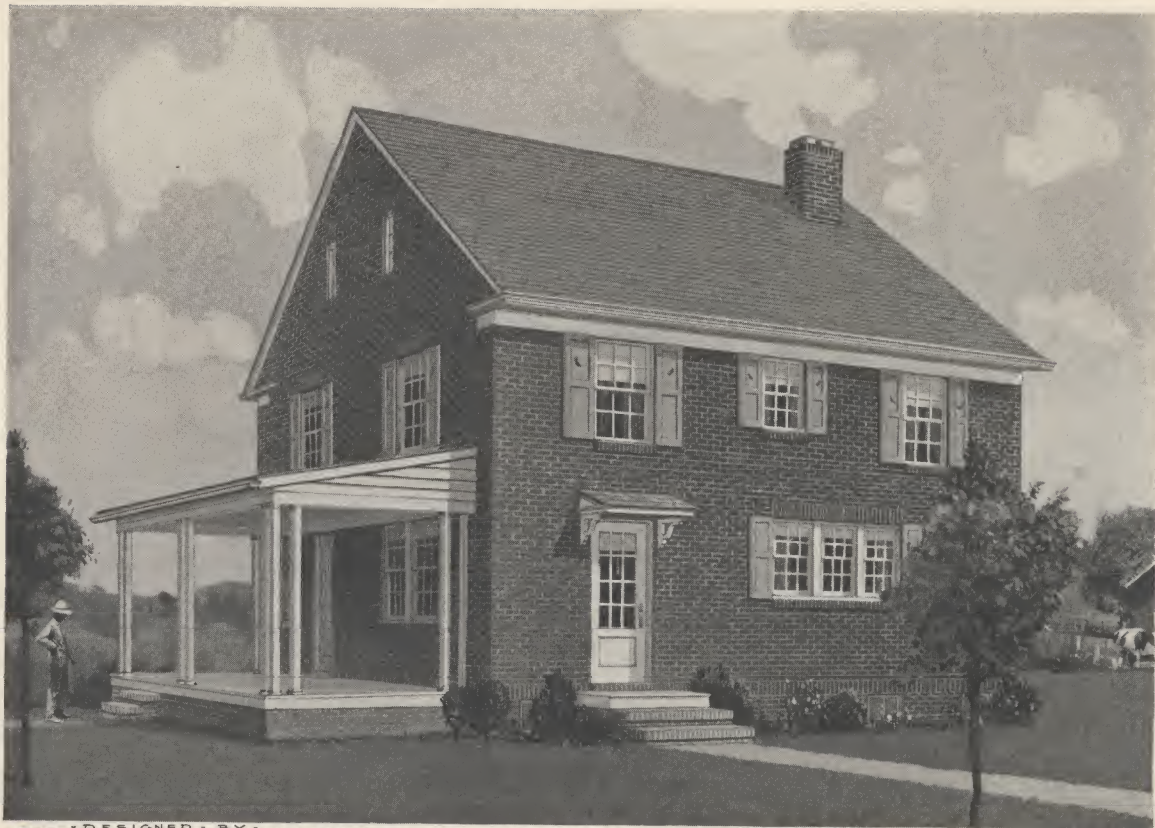
See page 3, paragraph 11 of specifications.

As noted in the specifications, the Owner and Contractor should decide on materials, materials and finish after their floor definitely specified, and should fill in blank spaces in the "General Schedule" accordingly.

Schedule thus filled in will be a part of the contract.

The contractor is referred to "BRICK HOW TO BUILD AND ESTIMATE" for helpful suggestions on brick construction and data on the ideal wall.

THE CHETOPA
THE COMMON BRICK
MANUFACTURERS ASSN
AMERICA
HOUSE NO. F-705
KEY NO. 4

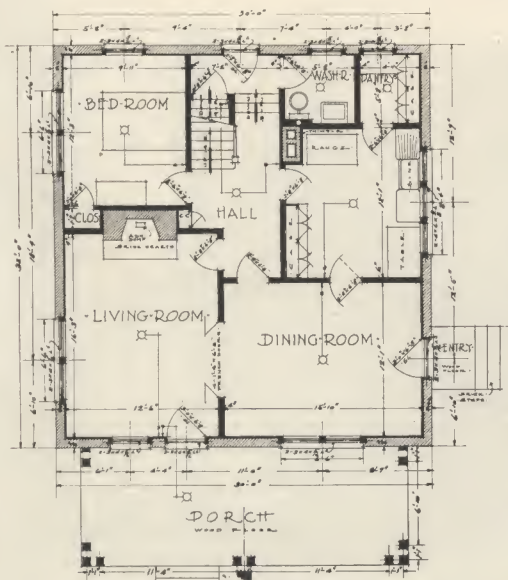


• DESIGNED BY •
 • THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY • 71-25 •
 • COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE •
 • DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING •

• THE ROANOKE •
 • AN EIGHT-ROOM FARM HOUSE •

• ADAPTED TO BRICK CONSTRUCTION BY •
 • THE COMMON BRICK MANUFACTURERS ASSN. •
 • OF AMERICA •

• HOUSE NO. •
 • F-800 •

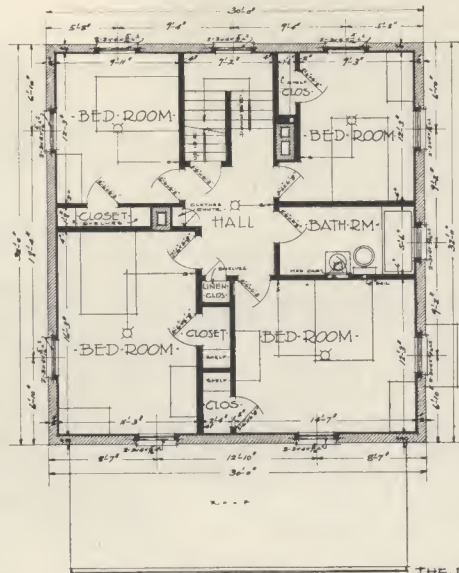


FIRST FLOOR PLAN

DESIGNED BY:
THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
 COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING

7-25-45

For walls of ordinary thickness no special footings are usually necessary under 12" solid brick wall, but where and to what, two courses of brick on edge with an offset of 2" for each course is usually sufficient.
 Footings for all brickwork shall be dug well below local frost line according to good practice in the locality (consulting of depth shown on drawings).
 See page 5, paragraph 11, of specifications.



NOTES: SECOND FLOOR PLAN

As noted in the specifications the Owner and Contractor should decide on methods, materials and details other than those definitely specified, and submit all in blank space in the "General Schedule" accordingly.
 Schedule that filled in will be a part of the contract.
 The contractor is referred to "BRICK, HOW TO BUILD AND ESTIMATE" for helpful suggestions on brick construction and data on the latest market.

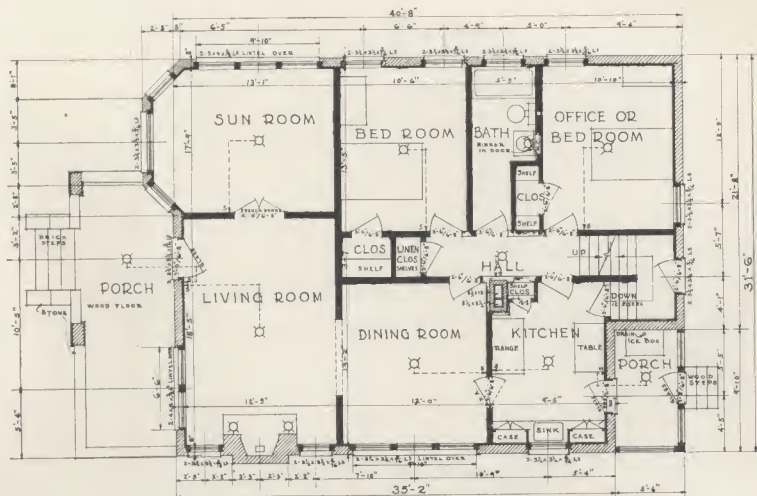
THE ROANOKE
 THE COMMON BRICK
 MANUFACTURERS ASSN
 OF AMERICA
 F-800
 SHEET NO. 4



-THE -TATUM -
A -SIX - ROOM - FARMHOUSE -

-THE -COMMON - BRICK - MANUFACTURERS - ASS'N -
-OF - AMERICA -

-HOUSE - NO
F - 600



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

NOTES

In walls of ordinary frames no special lintels are usually necessary under 12" solid brick wall, but where wall is wider, two courses of brick on edge, with an offset of 2" for each course is usually sufficient.
 Transoms for all brickwork shall be dug well below local frost line according to good practice in the locality (specification of depth shown on drawings for page 5, paragraph 11, of specifications).

As shown in the specifications, the Owner and Contractor should decide on symbolic materials and finish other than those indicated specified, and should fill in blank space in the "General Schedule" accordingly.
 Schedule thus filled in will be a part of the contract.
 The contractor is referred to "BRICK, HOW TO BUILD AND ESTIMATE" for helpful suggestions on brick construction and data on the same. 1942.

TATUM

THE COMMON BRICK
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HOUSE NO. A-600

SHEET NO. 4

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